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NOTE.—There are many subjects in Africa, such as Racial Characteristics, Labour, Disease, Currency, Banking, Education and so on, about which information is imperfect and opinion divided. In none of these complicated and difficult questions has Science said the last word. Under these circumstances it has been considered best to allow those competent to form an opinion to express freely in this Journal the conclusions to which they themselves have arrived. *It must be clearly understood that the object of the Journal is to gather information, and that each writer must be held responsible for his own views.*

NOTES ON A COMPARATIVE TABLE OF BERBER DIALECTS OF NORTH AFRICA

MY object in drawing up these tables is to endeavour to lend, by the help of comparative philology, some aid to the enquiry into the origin of the Berber race. I have, therefore, utilized the lists prepared by the Bengal Asiatic Society, and by adhering throughout to the system of transliteration of Lepsius (2nd edition, 1863) I hope to lay these dialects parallel with such others as have been also tabulated, in a form easily to be utilized. These tables shew that all the dialects spoken north of the Haussa-speaking regions (with the exception, of course, of the Arabic) are merely slight variations of one language.

The Berber races, anthropologically, seem to be an amalgamation of four distinct classes—two dolichocephalic, one dark the other fair, and two brachycephalic, also one dark and the other fair. In each of the different nations, one or other of these types more or less prevails, so that it is easy to identify at once

the tall spare native of the Atlas range, the slight, fair-haired, blue-eyed Kabyle, the heavy, powerful Jibali, or the short, round, "bullet-headed" Gerbi. But, besides their language, they have several other characteristics in common. An indomitable independence, which in spite of hundreds, perhaps thousands, of years of political submission to all kinds of alien rule, holds its head up proudly still. The Berbers have always been heretics too. In Christian times they were Donatists, in Mohammedan times they have nearly always been "Khāwāmīsiyē," or "Kharejiya," or "Wahabis." Then, in contrast to the wandering, thieving, wasteful Arab, the Berbers of all kinds are hardworking, frugal, honest agriculturists or traders, thrifty and enterprising, and even the roving Twarik is not like the nomad Arab. Another striking feature all the Berbers seem to share is the use of caves, or excavations, natural or artificial, some as dwelling-places, others as storehouses for grain, or cattle, or for workshops or places of refuge. Thus the Gharian Mountains in Tripoli are honeycombed with cave-dwellings, and the Matmata range in the south of Tunis is like a rabbit-warren, thickly inhabited by a pre-historic Troglodyte race. In Kabylia, the "Matmuras," or underground storehouses (called by the French "silos," though they are never used for ensilage!) are an important part of every village. These are also in use in nearly every other part of North Africa. The custom has also, I believe, been traced across parts of Europe and Asia, and Mr. E. Fallot, then Secretary of the Marseilles Geographical Society, wrote a paper in that Society's Journal, in 1886, to shew that the chain of "silos" leads back as far as the Himalaya Mountains! If this indicates a North Indian origin of the Berbers, perhaps some dialect still lingers near the "Roof of the World" which can throw some light on the Temēzigh tongue.

Although a not inconsiderable amount of scholarship has been exercised on the quest of Berber origins, at present, I believe, no approach has been made to a satisfactory conclusion. Some maintain that the Berber is a Hamitic, or African dialect, and in support of this, I am told that some affinity may be noticed between its vocabulary and that of the Haussa tongue. On the other hand, the Semitic character of the Berber grammar is too marked to escape attention, and some

have classed the Berber with the Semitic languages. But Dr. Bertholon, a learned member of the "Institut de Carthage," who has studied the Tunisian dialects, and who has also applied the anthropologic tests of race, maintains that they are of Indo-European origin, principally descended from the pre-historic inhabitants of the Grecian Archipelago. He has published too a series of papers in the "Revue Tunisienne," tracing the ancient Greek legends connected with North Africa, and particularly Libya, and connecting them with the latest discoveries in Egypt, and with the hieroglyphic accounts of early Libyan invasions of that country. He shews such a constant stream of European immigration into North Africa, as seems to prove his point. In presence of such a variety of opinion, I cannot pretend to decide on any theory. But I think the enquiry has been too much restricted to two parts of it only, viz. (1) the peculiarities of the Kabyles, their complexion, "village republics," and "silos," and (2) those of the Twariks, who have a highly organized aristocratic system of kings, nobles and vassals. These are undoubtedly important elements, from the ethnological point of view, but they are not universal among all the Berber nations. A comparison of the different dialects, will shew that the Twarik and the Kabyle dialects present more points of difference from the general consensus than any of the others.

Perhaps the truth lies midway between all the theories. The Berber race seems to be a composite one. I have mentioned the anthropological evidence of a four-fold stock. The historical accounts speak of (a) an autochthonous population of Libya, (b) incessant immigration from all the countries bordering on the Mediterranean. (See Herodotus, ii. 18, &c., iv. 41, 42 ; Sallust, Bell. Jugurth., 18 ; Diodorus Siculus, iii. 49, &c.) The linguistic test seems to point to (a) a Semitic grammatical system, (b) a decidedly non-Semitic vocabulary, (c) a peculiar partiality for soft aspirates— γ δ θ . The grammar is Semitic in principle, but not in detail. It either represents an archaic form, earlier than that of Arabic, Assyrian or Hebrew, and perhaps forming a link between early Semitic and early Aryan grammar, but later than the Agglutinative era, or else it is an adaptation of a later Semitic principle to an existing vocabulary.

I do not know whether any example of such a change exists. The only strong Semitic influence in North Africa, known to history, is the Tyrian settlement in Carthage. But it is doubtful, to say the least, whether this influence was so powerful, and so far-reaching as to have affected the speech of the whole of North Africa, in such a uniform manner as the present elaborate Berber grammar would require. The vocabulary is non-Semitic. The characteristic sounds of ξ and ζ which are common, and I believe, peculiar, to all the known Semitic dialects, are entirely foreign to the Berber. None of the commonest words, such as those for minerals, fruits, animals, the elements, relationships, occupations, parts of the body, &c., &c., seem to shew the remotest connection with any of the Semitic vocabularies that I have been able to consult. One of the most remarkable features of the Berber dialects, and one common to them all, is the attractive power of certain particles over a final n , or "movable d ," or the objective pronouns which I have described in the Notes on Jibali Grammar. If any light is ever thrown on the origins and fates of the early races which came into Europe from the East, whence sprang the Pelasgians, the Etrurians, the Iberians, the people of the Neanderthal skull,—it may reveal the sources of the Libyans, the Getulians and the Numidians, the kinsmen of Antæus and the Lotophagi.

GEORGE BABINGTON MICHELL.

Copies of this paper and following tables can be obtained from the HON. SECRETARY OF THE AFRICAN SOCIETY, 22 Albemarle Street, London, W. Price 2s. 6d. net.

BY GEORGE BABINGTON

N.B.—The words in this list have been taken from the French-Twark Dictionary of Sid Kaoui, a Kabyle. As the Twark characters are there given, I can guarantee the consonants, but not the vowels.

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OF BERBER DIALECTS SPOKEN IN NORTH AFRICA
INGTON MICHELL, *North Africa Mission, Tunis. July, 1901*

y è or è stands for Lepsus' é or ě. Instead of z for the Arabic ز I have adopted đ, and instead of đ for the Arabic د I have adopted f. The acute accent marks the stress.

VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.			
AWIA OF AURES NTAINS, ALGERIA. n or 'Amamra dialect.)	SHAWIA (Northern or 'Haracta dialect.)	KABYLE OF ALGERIA. (Zuāwa dialect.)	WARGIA, SOUTH-EAST ALGERIA.	BENI MZAB, SOUTH ALGERIA. (The people call themselves Ūg ū'yāsē'n, pl. Ēt i'yāsēn. The language is Ēt i'yāsēn. Their country they call "Wā'γlēn.")	TWAT, NORTH-WEST SUDAN.	Sus, SOUTH MOROC (The people call their and their country Their language they call mēzī'y.			
θīšt sint	īšt, fem. θīšt sīn, fem. sint	i'wēn, fem. íwēθ sīn, fem. sínēθ	īggin, fem. igt. sīn, pl. sint	īggin, fem. igt. sīn, fem. sīnūt šā'ređ, fem. šāreĭ ū'kkūz, fem. ūkkū'z. sé'mmēs, fem. sémmēs sī's, fem. sīst sé'z, fem. sézĭ tēm, fem. tēmēt tīs, fem. tīsēt mērā'ū sīnt tēmā'rwīn sī'mmīs tēmā'rwīn tiwī'nst. nš rū' (suff.) wī'nyū nšūn īnā wī'nā šī'kkīn, fem. šī'mmīn šī'ti ēk (suff.), fem. -ēm wī'nēk, fem. wī'nēm šī'knūn, fem. šī'knī'mīf ē'nkūn (suff.), fem. ē'nkūt winē'nkūn ntē', fem. ntēi. š (suff.; m. and f.) winš nmīn, fem. ntēnī'nī ēnsēn, fem. ēnsēt	īggin, fem. igt. sīn, fem. sīnūt šā'ređ, fem. šāreĭ ū'kkūz, fem. ūkkū'z. sé'mmēs, fem. sémmēs sī's, fem. sīst sé'z, fem. sézĭ tēm, fem. tēmēt tīs, fem. tīsēt mērā'ū sīnt tēmā'rwīn sī'mmīs tēmā'rwīn tiwī'nst. nš rū' (suff.) wī'nyū nšūn īnā wī'nā šī'kkīn, fem. šī'mmīn šī'ti ēk (suff.), fem. ēnēm wī'nēk, fem. wī'nēm šī'knūn, fem. šī'knī'mīf ē'nkūn (suff.), fem. ē'nkūt winē'nkūn ntē', fem. ntēθ š (suff.). winš nmīn, fem. ntēnī'nī ēnsēn	īwēn, fem. íwēθ sīn, fem. sínēθ	īggin, fem. igt. sīn, pl. sint	īggin, fem. igt. sīn, fem. sīnt sāt	yēn sīn (in composition, sī) kērāđ kūz sémmūs séđī's sā tēm tēzā mērā'ū (zā'shīn, Ar.) sī'nūd jā'shīn d mērā'ū (lit. "twonites and ten") (mī'ē, Ar.) nēkkī īnū (suff.) wīnū nē'kkīnī nē'x (suff.) wī'nē'x (suff.) kīyī ī'nēk (suff.) wī'nēk kūmīf, fem. kūmī'mīf ī'nū'īn (suff.) wī'nūn ēntē(n), fem. ēntēt ēns (m. and f.) wī'nēs ēntēnī', fem. ēntēnī' ī'sēn (suff.)
Only Arabic numerals are used.	Only Arabic numerals.	Only Arabic numerals are used.	The Arabic numerals are generally used, but to conceal their meaning from Arabs, the Wargliya also employ the "hand" reckoning, see No. IV.		Only the Arabic numerals are used. The "hand" reckon- ing is unknown.				

ENGLISH.	I. TWARIK.	II. TRIFOLI.	III. JERRI.	IV. JIBALI (Duirat).	V. JIBALI (Tamezzert).	VI. SHAWI (ʿAr.
31.—Theirs	wansən, <i>or</i> innsen, fem. in- nēsənēi	ʿinēsən.	—	ēnsən	ēnsən	ēnsən
32.—Hand	afus, pl. fāsən	ufē's, pl. fē'ssən	fūs, pl. fē'ssən	fūs, pl. fē'ssən	ē'fūs, pl. fē'ssən	fūs, pl. fē'ssən
33.—Foot	aḡar, pl. iḡarren	tār, pl. iārren	iḡar, pl. iḡarren	dār, pl. idārren	ēḡar, pl. iḡārren	dār, pl. iḡārren
34.—Nose	tinēhet, pl. tinēhar	(Xāšn, Ar.)	tinzert	tinzert	(Xāšn, Ar.)	āḡā'imūf
35.—Eye	ti, pl. titāwīn	ti, pl. tiāwīn	ti, pl. tiā'wīn	ti, pl. tiā'wīn	ti, pl. tiā'wīn	ti, pl. tiā'wīn
36.—Mouth	imī, pl. imā'wēn	imī, pl. imā'wēn	ūmī.	imī, pl. imā'wēn	imī, pl. imā'wēn	imī, pl. imā'wēn
37.—Tooth	isīn, pl. isārēn	tīymīs, pl. tīymēs	iyēn, pl. iyimis	isīn, pl. isīnniqēn	ē'sēnniq pl. isīnniqēn	tīymīs, pl. tīymēs
38.—Ear	tāmyes, pl. tūmyas	tēsiret, pl. tēsīrīn	—	tēymīs, pl. tīymēs	tēymīs, pl. tīymēs	tēymīs, pl. tīymēs
	tāmezzagq, pl. tīmezzagīn	timdāt, pl. timdāzin	tāmezzū'xī, pl. imēzzū'yīn	tē mezzū'xī, pl. tī mezzū'yīn	tē mezzū'θ, pl. tīmezzū'īn	tē mezzū'θ, pl. tīmezzū'īn
39.—Hair	anzad, pl. inzaden	zūg, pl. zau	tēimmeit	zā'ū	ēzāū	zā'ū
40.—Head	iyef, pl. iyefāwen	iyā'f, pl. iyfā'wēn	ixf	iyf	iyf	ēḡāḡūl <i>or</i> ixf pl.
41.—Tongue	ils, pl. ilsen	ilē's	ils	ils	ils	ils, pl. ilsen
42.—Belly	tagahit <i>or</i> tasa	tiddīst	ēddīst	tē kirī'st	ēzzār	āḡā'ddis
43.—Back	arurī, pl. irūyā'wēn	krūm	(ēḡdā'hār, Ar.) (ēkrūm = <i>back of the neck</i>)	ē'krūm	ē'krūm	tē'yē'ō'n
44.—Iron	taḡūh	zzē'l	(ēlḡādīd, Ar.)	ūzzē'l	ūzzē'l	ūzzē'l
45.—Gold	ū'rāy	(ḡēhēb, Ar.) (<i>not</i> urā'y)	(isē'mīn, <i>lit.</i> "money")	ū'rāy	ū'rāy	ū'rāy
46.—Silver	azref	(fē'ḡdāt, Ar.)	tēnē'bīlt	(lḡā'tiāθ, Ar.)	(lḡā'tiāθ, Ar.)	(lḡā'tiāθ, Ar.)
47.—Father	abba	bē'wā (<i>called</i> jāzī'z, Ar.)	bē'wā (<i>called</i> jāzī'z, Ar.)	bē'wā	bē'wā	ā'zaf nāḡqārā, A
48.—Mother	anna	yī'mmē	yī'mmē	yī'mmē (<i>thy mother</i> = yē'tsīk)	yī'mmē (<i>thy mother</i> = yī'mmek)	yī'mmē
49.—Brother	anā, pl. anāten (<i>or</i> anā)	rūm, pl. ḡī'mnē (<i>eldest brother is called</i> dē'ddē	—	yūmnē, pl. ē'yūmnē (<i>eldest brother, eldest brother</i> (jazīn, Ar.)	yūmnē, pl. ē'yūmnē	wūmnē, pl. ē'yūmnē
50.—Sister	ulema, pl. eššīma	wīlēm, pl. isē'tmē	elē't <i>brother</i> (jazīn, Ar.)	wūlēmē	wūlēmē, pl. isē'tmē	wūlēmā, pl. isī
51.—Man	ales, pl. midden	ēḡēz, pl. pl. irḡēzīn	ēḡēz, pl. irḡē'zīn	ēḡyē'z, pl. iryē'zēn	ēḡyē'z, pl. iryē'zēn	ēlī'illā, Ar. ?
52.—Woman	tamef, pl. tōtōm	ē'ūden	tāmā'tūt, pl. tsādnē'n	yūdnē'n	tāmā'tūt (pl. ēl'xālēt. Ar.)	ēḡyē'z, pl. iryē'zēn
53.—Wife	do.	do.	tāmā'tūt	(Ar. ēl'jāyē'lī, &c.)	(Ar. ēl'jāyē'lī, &c.)	ō'wā, pl. ē'yōmnē
54.—Child	ara, pl. arawen, <i>or</i> angēlus	bušīl, pl. iḡušīl; fem. tībušīl, pl. tībūšīlīn	tānā'fūṡ	ē'ferū'x, pl. ēderēf, fem. tē'fēr-ū'x, pl. tīfērā'x	ē'ferū'x, pl. ēderēf, fem. tē'fēr-ū'x, pl. tīfērā'x	ē'ḡēlūs, pl. īngēlūsēn (<i>or</i> tēngēlūsθ, pl.
55.—Son	rūr <i>or</i> au, pl. ait; <i>in names of tribes</i> , ḡs, pl. kel	iā'rwā, pl. arrēn (<i>also in names of tribes</i>)	mīmī	ēmīmī (mīmīmī = <i>my son</i>), <i>in tribes</i> , tūē'wī	ēmīmī	ēmīmī
56.—Daughter	illī, pl. issī; <i>in names of tribes</i> , uīf, pl. šet	yīllī, pl. yīssī	tēfērū'x	yī'llī, pl. yī'ssī	yī'llī, pl. yī'ssī	yī'llī, pl. yī'ssī
57.—Slave	akīl (<i>negro</i>), pl. iklān; <i>vassal</i> = impud	ē'tsīū (<i>negro</i>), pl. šīmzē'n; fem. tē'yē, pl. tūwī'n	ē'tsīū (<i>negro</i>), pl. ē'tsē'wēn; fem. tēsū'sān, pl. tēsī't wēn	ē'tsīū (<i>negro</i>), pl. isē'mīzē'n; fem. tēsū'sān, pl. tēsī't wēn	ē'tsīū (<i>negro</i>), pl. isē'mīzē'n; fem. tēsū'sān, pl. tēsī't wēn	ē'tsīū (<i>or</i> isū'sēn, <i>not so usual</i>), pl. tēsū'sēn; fem. tēsī'sū, pl. tēsī'sūwīn
58.—Cultivator	amakraz (= <i>ploughman</i>)	(ē'ellāh, Ar.) ikē'rēz (<i>he plows</i>)	(ē'ellāh Ar.) i'kē'rēz (<i>he plows</i>)	ikē'rēz (<i>he plows</i>)	ikē'rēz (<i>he plows</i>)	ikē'rēz (<i>he plows</i>)
59.—Shepherd	amaḡan <i>or</i> amawel	mlīf, pl. mlītēn	(sērāh, Ar. <i>or</i> jūrīb = "Arab")	ēmī'tī <i>or</i> ēnī'tī	ēmī'tī	ēmī'tī
60.—God	(Talla, Ar.); Amanhai ("The Seeing")	(Allah <i>or</i> Rabbi, Ar.)	(Allah, Ar.)	(Allah, Ar.)	(Allah, Ar.)	(Allah, Ar.)

XII. Sus.	XIII. RIFE.
.	innisîn.
sên	fîs, pl. ifé'ssîn.
rên	dâr, pl. igâ'rim.
ç. tînzâr)	θunzêr.
.	θî, pl. θîiâ'wîn.
vên	âqemû'm, pl. iqmû'mîn.
.	tiâymizî, pl. θê'iyimê'z.
îil') pl. îzê'rgwên	ðê'sîrθ ("a <i>muil</i> ") pl. ôisî'râi.
îmêgen	ênzûy, pl. înzûyîn.
l, pl. êabê'l . . .	θa;ûsnkθ, pl. ?ûsû, or înzâ'ybîf,
κên	pl. âyîbû'b.
.	êzjîf, pl. izjîfen.
în	î'rîs, pl. îrsên.
sê'wên	jaddîs, pl. â;âdsên, or θâjbût.
.	âj'rû'r.
.	û'zî'rî.
.	(îθeneb, Ar.) û'râ'y
.	înu'qrêθ or înuqârθ.
.	bê'bc.
my mother ; thy mêk)	yemmâ (<i>thy mother</i> = yîmmêš).
mê (eldest brother,	ûmâ, pl. ê'îθmê or yî'sθmê
or tē'imêûn	(<i>eldest brother</i> , jaziz, Ar.)
—	û'îsmâš, or û'mâš, pl. tûmâθm
ê'zæn	or sû'sθmâ.
î'myârî'n	êryê'z, pl. îryê'zîn.
.	mîdê'n.
.	θâmgârθ (<i>old</i>), pl. θmyâ'm
.	(θâmtûθ, <i>married</i> ; θhânâzîrθ,
.	<i>unmarried</i>).
.	ðo.
ðo.	ênzûb, pl. inûbê (<i>infant</i>) or pl.
î'wên, or êfêrûx,	ibraiyn (Beni Uryā'al), or
î'wî) pl. ê'îi, iz	êfêrûx, pl. ifê'ryān.
îbes	mûmmî, pl. θêrwâ or ââ'rwâ.
.	yî'dâzî, pl. yî'ssî (<i>or</i> tē'nûzbûθ or
.	tē'nûybûθ, pl. θî'nûybê).
pl. îsmêgê'n . .	yîsmâ'y, pl. îšim'yâ'n ; fem. ôis-
.	mâx't, pl. ôisim'yâ'n.
qê'imân)	(êfêdîzâh, pl. ifêdâzhên, Ar.) or
.	yîggîn, pl. imšûreih.
.	êmîksê or ê'nîšî'.
.	(Allan, Ar.)

ENGLISH.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.
	TWARIK.	TRIOLI.	JERBI.	JIBALI (Durai).	JIBALI (Tamezet).	SHAWI 'Am
61.—Devil	agaşuf, pl. kel aşuf	aiŋ n iāmniurt ("spirit of the earth," supposed to cause diseases)	(Şiŋan, Ar.)	(Şiŋan, Ar.)	(Şiŋan, Ar.)	(Şiŋan, Ar.)
62.—Sun	tefuk (fem.)	tūftū	tūftū	tūftū	tefukθ	θeŋiθ
63.—Moon	ayur (masc.)	dāni	teŋiθ (ē'yūr = a month)	teŋiθ (ē'yūr = a month)	teŋiθ	gur (θeziri = moon; iθeri, pl. iθerēn .
64.—Star	atir, pl. itiran	iθeri, pl. yiθerēn	iθeri, pl. yiθerēn	iθeri, pl. yiθerēn	iθeri, pl. yiθerēn	iθeri, pl. iθerēn .
65.—Fire	timsi	timsi	timsi	timsi	timsi	(ei)ariθ, Ar.) (beŋa
66.—Water	amān (<i>N.B. is a noun pl. mas.</i>)	ēmēn	ēmēn	ēmēn	ēmēn	ēmēn
67.—House	taŋahant, pl. tiyēmni	deŋzi, pl. iŋeŋzi wēn; <i>caze dwelling</i> ; itzi, pl. itzēn	tā ŋert	ti dert (<i>Troglobyte dwellings are called itzi; also = "room"</i>)	ti dert = tēzā qqa, pl. tizā ʿwi	θeŋdeθ (no <i>caze dwellings</i>) (<i>room = tēzā qqa, pl. tizā ʿwi</i>)
68.—Horse	aīs, pl. eisan	ēŋzā ŋiŋr	is	yis	(el)hāsān, Ar.) (<i>not</i> yis) .	ŋimel (<i>or</i> yis, a <i>go</i> = tiffinest
69.—Cow	tissit, pl. tistā	tiffinest	teŋiθ neθ	tē tmeθ	te tmeθ	te tmeθ
70.—Dog	adi (<i>puppy = alkar</i>)	hiŋi	eyθ di	eyθ di (<i>puppy = ekam</i>) .	eyθ di (<i>puppy = ē'žni</i>) .	eyθ di
71.—Cat	mūš	(qātiūs, Ar.)	(qātiūs, Ar.)	(qātiūs, Ar.)	(qātiūs, Ar.)	mūš
72.—Cook	ekahi	yāzā t, fem. tiyāzā t	yāzā t, fem. tiyāzā t	yāzā t, fem. tiyāzā t	yāzā t, fem. tiyāzā t	gāzā d, fem. hegāzā t .
73.—Duck	—	yāzā t el wā za Ar.	—	(elwāza, Ar.)	(elwāza, Ar.)	(elwāza, Ar.)
74.—Ass	aihih (<i>wild ass = ahulil</i>)	ziā t (<i>at Ghadamē, āyyūl</i>)	āyyūl, pl. di-yi-yē-yil	āyyūl (<i>foal = i-yiθ</i>)	āyyūl (<i>yiθ = kaŋ; foal</i> ; <i>kaŋ</i> ; <i>kaŋ</i>)	āyyūl (<i>yiθ = kaŋ; foal</i> ; <i>kaŋ</i> ; <i>kaŋ</i>)
75.—Camel	amīs, pl. imenas	ālyām, pl. iŋ ymēn	ālyām, pl. iŋ ymēn	ālyām, pl. iŋ ymēn	ālyām, pl. iŋ ymēn	ēlyām, pl. iŋ ymēn
76.—Bird	agaŋiθ	šiŋi ŋi, pl. iŋiŋi wēn	ālyām, pl. iŋ ymēn	āzā d, pl. iŋ dā d	āzā d, pl. iŋ dā d	ēsi ŋyū, pl. iŋiŋi wēn
77.—Go	egel (<i>go away</i> ! <i>ergel</i>)	i'ggur	ū'raŋ <i>or</i> ŋ'yyūr	ē'yūr (ēmraq = <i>go out</i> !)	āmēq	ūggur
78.—Eat	ēis	ēis	iŋs	iis (<i>cooked food</i> ; <i>yāza</i> <i>yriwi</i> , <i>bread</i> , <i>Et.c.</i>)	iis	ēis (<i>cooked food</i>) (<i>Et.c.</i>)
79.—Sit	—	qim	qiyim	ē'ggā	ā'qim	qim
80.—Come	ased, ayu	i'yyē; ē'sed = <i>come quickly</i>	i'yyūr	ē'sed	ē'sed	ē'wāh <i>or</i> ē'sed
81.—Beat	ewet	ū'wwit	ū'wwit	ē'hebēd	ē'wēθ	ūθ
82.—Stand	edded	bēd	ibbed <i>or</i> ē'yker	bēd	bēd	bēd
83.—Die	emmet	ēmme't	—	ēmme't	ēmme't	ēmme't
84.—Give	elŋ	ūs <i>or better</i> ēlk	ā'yed	ūs	ūs	ūs
85.—Run	ehel	ē'zzel	—	ē'zzel	ē'zzel	ē'zzel
86.—Up	? hiŋ ?atella	hinež	hinež	hinež	hinež	hinež
87.—Near	dat	diŋisē'	—	siŋisē	siŋisē	siŋisē
88.—Down	? ataram	ēddē'	le'dā	le'dā	le'dā	le'dā
89.—Far	iwaggag	(yibā'd, Ar.)	ēdāri'yer	ēdāri'yer	ēdāri'yer	ēdāri'yer
90.—Before	dat	zdesēd	zdesēd	zdesēd	zdesēd	zdesēd
91.—Behind	deffer	deffer	deffer	deffer	deffer	deffer
92.—Who ?	ma	mā'mni	mā'mni	dwili	dwili	dwili
93.—What ?	ma	mā'mni	mā'mni	ēdina'ya	ēdina'ya	ēdina'ya
94.—Why ?	maful	imē'i	imē'i	mē'yer	mē'yer	mē'yer
95.—And	d <i>or</i> ed, <i>also</i> ak ed	d <i>or</i> id	—	d <i>or</i> ed	d <i>or</i> ed	d <i>or</i> ed
96.—But	—	lenkni	—	lenkni <i>or</i> lie'kin, Ar.	lenkni <i>or</i> lie'kin, Ar.	lenkni
97.—If	kudit	(iūkēn, Ar.)	—	(iūkēn, Ar.)	(iūkēn, Ar.)	(iūkēn, Ar.)
98.—Yes	eulla, eyuh	ih	—	ih	ih	ih
99.—No	kaŋa, ŋr	ēhe'	—	ēhe' (<i>or</i> iē, Ar.)	ēhe' (<i>or</i> iē, Ar.)	ēhe'
100.—Alas !	—	ā'āh !	—	(erayāsā tāŋis i Ar.)	(erayāsā tāŋis i Ar.)	—
101.—A father	ti, abba	bē'bē	bē'wā	bē'bē	bē'bē	de'dde
102.—Of a father	n-abbā	n-bē'bē <i>or</i> n-bē'bē	n-bē'wā	n-bē'bē	n-bē'bē	n-de'dde
103.—To a father	i-abbā	n-bē'bē (<i>some as 102</i>)	—	i-bē'bē	i-bē'bē	i-ōe'dde
104.—From a father	s-abbā	si-bē'bē	—	s-bē'wā	s-bē'wā	si-ōe'dde
105.—Two fathers	sin-imrawen	sen-ibē'bē	—	sin-i'dbe'bē	sin-i'dbe'bē	sin-i'dbe'bē <i>or</i> iē'dēsēn .
106.—Fathers	imrawen	ibē'b	—	iēōe'bē (<i>used for "family"</i>)	iēōe'bē (<i>used for "family"</i>)	iēōe'bē (<i>used for "family"</i>)

XII.	XIII.
jos.	RIFE.
m, Ar.) . . .	(Štān or Ibris, Ar.)
.	iōñš.
.	tē zūt or θē'zūt.
n	yīōtī, pl. iōtē'n.
tiñsi <i>not known</i>	θ' mīssī'.
us, tēkēt	
šūnē'	ēmēn.
.	θēdē'rθ (<i>house of two stories</i>);
.	ā xā'm, pl. i'xā'men (<i>ground</i>
.	<i>floor only</i> .)
.	yīs.
.	θē' tūnē sθ.
.	ē'īōl.
.	mūš.
)	yāzī' q.
.	fē' ršūt, pl. f'fūršā'.
yw'yēl. . . .	š'gyūr (fem. θē'gyūš), pl. i'yfīr.
fimen	ē'ryām, pl. i'gāmē'n.
īd	āzōr' q, pl. i'žōd or i'žō'dēn.
v / = ē'fū).	ūžār or ēh' or nēmū'jā'y.
.	iš or i'š, pl. i'ssīθ.
.	žagim or gim.
.	ē'sēd or ē'rā'hēt
.	ū' wīθ.
i; gēl uθ = nīkkēr)	bīd.
.	ēmim' θ.
.	nīkš.
.	ē'zā'r.
.	ōisē' wēn (gžūnē' = <i>upstairs</i>).
.	θī' ōis or ōhōt's.
rt	ōgskē'r or ōugksē'r.
.	yūg'wē'žžā.
)	ēzže' θ.
= <i>he follows</i> be-	(ē'urā, Ar.) zāfī'r.
.	wī'nī.
.	mē'in.
.	mēmimš or mā'yārā.
.	ōl.
.	(ūlē'kīm, Ar.) mē'džē.
—	mē'džē.
.	ih.
.	ūhū.
.	(Ar.)
.	bē' bē.
.	īm-bē' bē.
.	i-bē' bē.
.	zyā-bē' bē.
.	sm-dē'bē' bē' θ.
.	bē' bē' (θ).

ENGLISH.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.
	T'WARIK.	TRIPOLI.	JERBI.	JIBALI (Dimal).	JIBALI (Tamezzert).	SHAWI (Ar
107.—Of fathers . . .	n-imrawen . . .	n-tbēb . . .	—	n-i'dēbē'bē . . .	n-i'dē'dēsēn . . .	—
108.—To fathers . . .	y-imrawen . . .	n-tbēb . . .	—	y-i'dē'bē . . .	i'-idē'dēsēn . . .	—
109.—From fathers . . .	s-imrawen . . .	s-tbē'b . . .	—	s-i'dē'bē . . .	s-i'dē'dēsēn . . .	—
110.—A daughter . . .	ill' . . .	yill' . . .	—	yill' . . .	yill' . . .	yill' . . .
111.—Of a daughter . . .	n-(y)ill' . . .	n-yill' . . .	—	n-yill' . . .	n-yill' . . .	n-yill' . . .
112.—To a daughter . . .	y-ill' . . .	n-yill' (<i>no difference</i>) . . .	—	i-yill' . . .	i-yill' . . .	i-yill' . . .
113.—From a daughter . . .	s-ill' . . .	si-yill' <i>or</i> f-yill' . . .	—	s-yill' . . .	s-yill' . . .	si-yill' . . .
114.—Two daughters . . .	snētēt yissī . . .	snētēt yissī . . .	—	snētēt yissī <i>or</i> si'nit fērā'x . . .	snētēt y'issī . . .	—
115.—Daughters . . .	yissī . . .	yissī . . .	—	yissī <i>or</i> ti'fērā'x . . .	yissī . . .	yissī . . .
116.—Of daughters . . .	n-yissī . . .	n-yissī . . .	—	n-yissī <i>or</i> n'utērā'x . . .	n-yissī . . .	n-yissī . . .
117.—To daughters . . .	y-issī . . .	n-yissī . . .	—	i-yissī <i>or</i> ti'fērā'x . . .	i-yissī . . .	i-yissī . . .
118.—From daughters . . .	s-issī . . .	si-yissī . . .	—	s-yissī <i>or</i> si'fērā'x . . .	s-yissī . . .	si-yissī . . .
119.—A good man . . .	ales yulayen (<i>properly a par-tizibla, from ūlā'y, "to be good"</i>) . . .	ērgēz bēh' (Ar.) <i>or</i> mē'biē'n (Ar.) <i>or</i> dā'sb'ih' (= very good) . . .	ērgēz dā'sb'ih' . . .	ērgēz dā'sb'ih' . . .	ērgēz dā'sb'ih' . . .	ērgēz z yēllā' (?) Ar . . .
N.B.—Strictly speaking, no special form of adjective exists in Berber. The participles or tenses of verbs of condition or state are used.)						
120.—Of a good man . . .	n-ales yulayen . . .	n-ērgēz ā'sb'ih' . . .	n-ērgēz dā'sb'ih' . . .	ūm wi'ryez dā'sb'ih' . . .	ēn wi'ryē'z dā'sb'ih' . . .	n-wērgē'z yēllē' . . .
121.—To a good man . . .	i-ales yulayen . . .	n-ērgēz ā'sb'ih' . . .	—	i-wi'ryez dā'sb'ih' . . .	i-wi'ryez dā'sb'ih' . . .	i-wi'ryez z yēllē' . . .
122.—From a good man . . .	s-ales yulayen . . .	s-ērgēz ā'sb'ih' . . .	—	s-wi'ryez dā'sb'ih' . . .	si-g'wi'ryez dā'sb'ih' . . .	si-g'wi'ryez z yēllē' . . .
123.—Two good men . . .	sin midden yulayenin . . .	sin-irgēzin dā'sb'ih'en . . .	—	sin iryē'zin dā'sb'ih'en . . .	sin d i'ryē'zin dā'sb'ih'en . . .	sin d i'ryē'zin dā'sb'ih'en . . .
124.—Good men . . .	midden yulayenin . . .	irgē'zin dā'sb'ih'en . . .	—	iryē'zin dā'sb'ih'en . . .	iryē'zin dā'sb'ih'en . . .	iryē'zin dā'sb'ih'en . . .
125.—Of good men . . .	in midden yulayenin . . .	n-irgē'zin dā'sb'ih'en . . .	—	n-irye'zin dā'sb'ih'en . . .	n-irye'zin dā'sb'ih'en . . .	n-irye'zin dā'sb'ih'en . . .
126.—To good men . . .	i midden yulayenin . . .	n-irgē'zin dā'sb'ih'en . . .	—	y-irye'zin dā'sb'ih'en . . .	i-yirye'zin dā'sb'ih'en . . .	i-yirye'zin dā'sb'ih'en . . .
127.—From good men . . .	s-midden yulayenin . . .	s- <i>or</i> f-irgē'zin dā'sb'ih'en . . .	—	s-irye'zin dā'sb'ih'en . . .	s-irye'zin dā'sb'ih'en . . .	si-g'irye'zin dā'sb'ih'en . . .
128.—A good woman . . .	tame't ulayet . . .	tāmā'ūtūt tā'sb'ih' . . .	—	tāmā'ūtūt tā'sb'ih' . . .	tā'mā'ūtūt tā'sb'ih' . . .	tā'mā'ūtūt tā'sb'ih' . . .
129.—A bad boy . . .	abarād iṣṣād . . .	būšil mā'f'i'n (Ar.) . . .	ē'fērā'x dē mā'f'i'n (Ar.) . . .	ē'fērā'x dē mā'f'i'n (Ar.) . . .	ē'fērā'x (<i>or</i> ē'ngē'ūs) dē mā'f'i'n . . .	ē'fērā'x (<i>or</i> ē'ngē'ūs) dē mā'f'i'n . . .
130.—Good women . . .	tiō'ō'n yulā'yē'n . . .	tsidnē'n tsb'ih'n . . .	ūsb'ih'en . . .	ē'iyā'let ti'sb'ih'n . . .	ē'iyā'let ti'sb'ih'n . . .	ē'iyā'let ti'sb'ih'n . . .
131.—A bad girl . . .	tabarā' tēssā'gēt . . .	tēbūšilt tē'mā'f'i'nt . . .	tāq'i'yēt (<i>or</i> tē'fērā'x) tē'mā'f'i'nt . . .	tē'fērā'let tē'mā'f'i'nt . . .	tē'fērā'let (<i>or</i> tē'ngē'ūs) tē'mā'f'i'nt . . .	tē'fērā'let (<i>or</i> tē'ngē'ūs) tē'mā'f'i'nt . . .
132.—Good . . .	yulay (<i>lit. "it is good," from verb</i>) . . .	(bē'hi, Ar.) . . .	—	(bē'hi, Ar.) . . .	yībhe (<i>a verb formed from Ar.</i>) . . .	yēllā' (<i>a verb form</i>) . . .
133.—Better . . .	yulā' (<i>lit. "it values more"</i>) . . .	(Xir, Ar.) <i>or</i> yulā' (<i>"it sw-passes"</i>) . . .	—	(Xir, Ar.) . . .	(Xir, Ar.) . . .	(Xir ē'ūs, Ar.) . . .
134.—Best . . .	wa yufa . . .	—	—	(Xir ē'ssē'n, . . .	—	—
135.—High . . .	ī'kal <i>or</i> iūen (<i>verb</i>) <i>or</i> maqer = " <i>superior</i> " . . .	yū'ā'liā Ar. <i>or</i> dēzīgēt = " <i>tall</i> " . . .	ēā'irer = " <i>tall</i> " . . .	yū'ā'liā (<i>verb from Ar.</i>); dēzī'et = " <i>tall</i> "; dēmāqer = " <i>big</i> " mēgā'ia, Ar.; dēmāqer-fūnē = " <i>above</i> " . . .	īā'irē' (Ar.) . . .	yū'ā' eggētō (<i>verb</i>) . . .
136.—Higher . . .	ī'kal fūl (<i>i.e. "over"</i>) . . .	(ā'irē', Ar.) . . .	ē'zī'rēr ēf' (<i>"tail over"</i>) . . .	—	—	—
137.—Highest . . .	ī'kal hullen . . .	—	—	yīs . . .	(ē'liā'sē'n, Ar.) . . .	(ē'kē', Ar.) <i>or</i> ē'g zī'mēl <i>or</i> yīs (<i>betten</i>) . . .
138.—A horse . . .	ais . . .	—	is . . .	—	—	—
139.—A mare . . .	tibeggiut . . .	tā'gā'llit . . .	tā'gā'llitθ . . .	tā'gā'llit . . .	tā'gā'llit . . .	ē'iyūā', Ar. (?) . . .
140.—Horses . . .	aisan . . .	īz'wā'gūr . . .	dā'yē'lin . . .	yū'sēn . . .	yū'sēn . . .	yū'sē'n . . .
141.—Mares . . .	tibeggiwin . . .	tyā'llin . . .	tyā'llin . . .	tyā'llin (<i>also</i> = " <i>horses</i> " in <i>general</i>) . . .	tyā'llin (<i>also</i> = " <i>horses</i> " <i>general</i>) . . .	tyā'llin . . .
142.—A bull . . .	alukl . . .	fūnēs . . .	ē'fūnēs . . .	ē'fū'nēs . . .	ē'fū'nēs . . .	ē'fū'nēs (<i>ar</i> aharrāθ, <i>thē'fūnē</i> st . . .
143.—A cow . . .	tiṣut . . .	t'fūnē'st . . .	t'fūnē'st . . .	t'fūnē'st . . .	t'fūnē'st . . .	t'fūnē'st . . .
144.—Bulls . . .	tiukiyen . . .	t'fūnē'sin . . .	t'fūnē'sin . . .	t'fūnē'sin . . .	t'fūnē'sin . . .	t'fūnē'sin <i>or</i> thā'rāθ . . .
145.—Cows . . .	tiṣta . . .	t'fūnēsān . . .	t'fūnēsān . . .	t'fū'nēsān . . .	t'fū'nēsān . . .	h'i'fūnē'sin . . .

ENGLISH.	I. TWARIK.	II. TRIPOLI.	III. JERBI.	IV. JIBALI (Dunai).	V. JIBALI (Tamezzet).	VI. SHAWI ('Am
146.—A dog	endi (<i>a puppy</i> = ekam)	iūdi'	ēy'di	ē'idi	ē'ioi	ā'yreziil (<i>or</i> ē'ioi)
147.—A bitch	tē'dit	tē'idi	tē'idi	tē'idi	tē'idi	hā'yreziil (<i>or</i> ē'ioi)
148.—Dogs	ē'ian <i>or</i> i'gan	i'gan	i'gan	y'itan	i'gan	i'yreziil (<i>or</i> i'gan)
149.—Bitches	tiōn	tiōn	tiōn	tiōn	tiōn	tiōn
150.—A he-goat	ahūlay	ahūlay	ahūlay	ahūlay	ahūlay	ahūlay
151.—A female goat	tiy'si	tiy'si	tāyā'yāt	tiy'si	tiy'si	tiy'si
152.—Goats	ihūlay, fem. u'li	(mafi'z, Ar.)	iy'i'yātēn	iy'i'yātēn	iy'i'yātēn	iy'i'yātēn
153.—A male deer	anenke' (= "gazelle") ; idami (<i>a larger deer</i>)	zālā'y en zitrir (<i>i.e.</i> "buck of the gazelle")	(yāze'l, Ar.) (izēzēzē = "hare")	izēzēzē ("gazelle")	(ē'yūze'l, Ar.) (izēzēzē = "hare")	(ē'yūze'l, Ar.) (izēzēzē = "hare")
154.—A female deer	idenka'd, fem. tihenka'd (tidamit) tidamit	tiy'si en zitrir	tē'yāze'l (Ar.)	izēzēzē	idenka'd, fem. tihenka'd (tidamit) tidamit	idenka'd, fem. tihenka'd (tidamit) tidamit
155.—Deer	elli'y	zitrir	elli'y	elli'y	elli'y	elli'y
156.—I am	elli'y	elli'y	elli'y	elli'y	elli'y	elli'y
157.—Thou art	teli'd <i>or</i> tellid, m. and f.	teli'd, masc. and fem.	teli'd, m. and f.	teli'd, m. and f.	teli'd, m. and f.	teli'd, m. and f.
158.—He is	illa ; <i>the is</i> , tella	yllie', fem. tellē'	yllie', fem. tellē'	yllie', fem. tellē'	yllie', fem. tellē'	yllie', fem. tellē'
159.—We are	nella	nille'	nille'	nille'	nille'	nille'
160.—You are	tellam, fem. tellamēt	-sālē'm, fem. tellē'mēt	tellē'm, fem. tellē'mēt	tellē'm, fem. tellē'mēt	tellē'm, fem. tellē'mēt	tellē'm, fem. tellē'mēt
161.—They are	ellen, fem. ellenet	ille'n, fem. ille'nēt	ille'n, fem. ille'nēt	ille'n, fem. ille'nēt	ille'n, fem. ille'nēt	ille'n, fem. ille'nēt
162.—I was	elli'y	kē'nē	kē'nē	kē'nē	kē'nē	kē'nē
163.—Thou wast	teli'd, m. and f.	tikē'nēd, m. and f.	tikē'nēd, m. and f.	tikē'nēd, m. and f.	tikē'nēd, m. and f.	tikē'nēd, m. and f.
164.—He was	illa, fem. tella	ikē'n, fem. tikē'n	ikē'n, fem. tikē'n	ikē'n, fem. tikē'n	ikē'n, fem. tikē'n	ikē'n, fem. tikē'n
165.—We were	nella	nken	nken	nken	nken	nken
166.—You were	tellam, fem. tellamēt	tikē'nēm, fem. tikē'nēmēt	tikē'nēm, fem. tikē'nēmēt	tikē'nēm, fem. tikē'nēmēt	tikē'nēm, fem. tikē'nēmēt	tikē'nēm, fem. tikē'nēmēt
167.—They were	ellen, fem. ellenet	ellen, fem. ellenet	ellen, fem. ellenet	ellen, fem. ellenet	ellen, fem. ellenet	ellen, fem. ellenet
168.—Be !	ih, pl. ihit ; fem. ilimet	ih, pl. ihit ; fem. ilimet	ih, pl. ihit ; fem. ilimet	ih, pl. ihit ; fem. ilimet	ih, pl. ihit ; fem. ilimet	ih, pl. ihit ; fem. ilimet
169.—To be	ih (<i>verbal noun</i> —tlawet = "existence")	ih (<i>verbal noun</i> —tlawet = "existence")	ih (<i>verbal noun</i> —tlawet = "existence")	ih (<i>verbal noun</i> —tlawet = "existence")	ih (<i>verbal noun</i> —tlawet = "existence")	ih (<i>verbal noun</i> —tlawet = "existence")
170.—Being	illan (<i>pu, part. ha or ya ihin</i>)	illan	illan	illan	illan	illan
171.—Having been	illan	illan	illan	illan	illan	illan
172.—I may be	<i>by future</i> ad ellig <i>or</i> ad ihly	—	—	—	—	—
173.—I shall be	1 ad ellig <i>or</i> ad pl. 1 annelli ihly	—	—	—	—	—
174.—I should be	2 at tellid	—	—	—	—	—
175.—I have walked a long way to-day	3 ad ihli	—	—	—	—	—
176.—The son of my uncle is married to his sister	<i>by future tense</i>	—	—	—	—	—
177.—In the house is the saddle of the white horse	si'ke'el hullen (<i>much</i>) anel (<i>day</i>) wa (<i>this</i>)	ē'ssū (<i>to-day</i>)	nūš (<i>I</i>) rūhāy (<i>have-walked</i>) ēdā'iger (<i>far</i>) ē'ssū (<i>to-day</i>) mēmū's en jā'mmū yū'wēd wūlēmēs	ē'ssū ēyū'rā (<i>I have walked</i>) wē'idi (<i>much</i>)	nūš ūyū'rā gū (<i>much</i>) ē'ssē (<i>to-day</i>)	ē'ssā ūyū'rā gū (<i>much</i>) ē'ssē (<i>to-day</i>)
178.—Put the saddle upon his back	eggen (<i>bind</i>) ilakif ful aruti (<i>back</i>) ennes	ē'ssū ēyū'rā (<i>I have walked</i>) wē'idi (<i>much</i>)	nūš ūyū'rā gū (<i>much</i>) ē'ssē (<i>to-day</i>)	ē'ssū ēyū'rā (<i>I have walked</i>) wē'idi (<i>much</i>)	nūš ūyū'rā gū (<i>much</i>) ē'ssē (<i>to-day</i>)	ē'ssā ūyū'rā gū (<i>much</i>) ē'ssē (<i>to-day</i>)
179.—I have beaten his son with many stripes	dey tawāhamt illa ilakif (<i>saddle</i>) nals mel (<i>white</i>)	ē'ssū ēyū'rā (<i>I have walked</i>) wē'idi (<i>much</i>)	nūš ūyū'rā gū (<i>much</i>) ē'ssē (<i>to-day</i>)	ē'ssū ēyū'rā (<i>I have walked</i>) wē'idi (<i>much</i>)	nūš ūyū'rā gū (<i>much</i>) ē'ssē (<i>to-day</i>)	ē'ssā ūyū'rā gū (<i>much</i>) ē'ssē (<i>to-day</i>)
180.—He is grazing cattle on the top of the hill	iseugen ihiri (<i>cattle</i>) ful (<i>on</i>) iyef (<i>head</i>) n tetrāq (<i>a little hill</i>)	ē'ssū ēyū'rā (<i>I have walked</i>) wē'idi (<i>much</i>)	nūš ūyū'rā gū (<i>much</i>) ē'ssē (<i>to-day</i>)	ē'ssū ēyū'rā (<i>I have walked</i>) wē'idi (<i>much</i>)	nūš ūyū'rā gū (<i>much</i>) ē'ssē (<i>to-day</i>)	ē'ssā ūyū'rā gū (<i>much</i>) ē'ssē (<i>to-day</i>)

ENGLISH.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.
TWARİK.	TRİPOLİ.	JERBI.	JİBALI (Dinait).	JİBALI (Tamezzert).	SHAWI (An	
181.—He is sitting on a horse under that tree	iyer (<i>he is mounted</i>) fullals dan (<i>under</i>) aşek (<i>tree</i>) didēy (<i>yonder</i>)	zādmāg ežžādūr sē'ddū' (<i>under</i>) taššēžžērt (<i>tree, Ar.</i>)	yāqūm (<i>he sits</i>) ēf (<i>on</i>) is ellēdā dēmmūt (<i>olive tree</i>)	yī'kēb (<i>Ar.</i>) uffīyīs ā'ddū (<i>under</i>) d zūmmūt (<i>olive tree</i>)	yīnnē (<i>he is mounted</i>) dēn ellhāsān (<i>Ar.</i>) yāqūm (<i>he sits</i>) ē'ddū dēzēmūtθ (<i>olive tree</i>)	ēōrkēb (<i>Ar.</i>) fū sežžēr θmī (<i>or</i> h wīnēs yāzazgūθ ē wulmēs
182.—His brother is taller than his sister	aniās hegrez (<i>tall</i>) full (<i>above</i>) ulemas	rūmīs āwūl (<i>Ar.</i>) nūwū'lemīs	žāžāz is ē'zīrēr ēf (<i>above</i>) wūl-temēs	tsū'g'wā (<i>it is worth</i>) sin dī wāzā'gām (<i>pieces of gold</i>) ēd'wāzin (<i>and a half</i>)	yīnē'gū (<i>it is worth</i>) ellhāqgās (<i>Ar.</i>) sin dī wāzā'gām ēd wāzin	wūlēmēs ellhāq (<i>Ar.</i>) ellhē (<i>Ar.</i>) mī (<i>that</i>) s (<i>louis d'or, F. (and a half)</i>)
183.—The price of that is two pounds and a half	etug (<i>price</i>) en awa (<i>that</i>) sin ismekawēn (<i>dollars, from Span. "cino" = 5</i>) ed aḡl (<i>half</i>)	ēllhāqēis (<i>Ar.</i>) sēyīnē (<i>of that</i>) smt ēn dazgārn dēnnūs (<i>Ar.</i>)	ēllhāqīs (<i>Ar.</i>) sin isē'mēn (<i>pieces of money</i>) dū'zegēn (<i>and a half</i>)	tsū'g'wā (<i>it is worth</i>) sin dī wāzā'gām (<i>pieces of gold</i>) ēd'wāzin (<i>and a half</i>)	yīnē'gū (<i>it is worth</i>) ellhāqgās (<i>Ar.</i>) sin dī wāzā'gām ēd wāzin	wūlēmēs ellhāq (<i>Ar.</i>) ellhē (<i>Ar.</i>) mī (<i>that</i>) s (<i>louis d'or, F. (and a half)</i>)
184.—My father lives in that small house	abba yezazay dey tayaḥamt ta (<i>that</i>) gczanlet (<i>small</i>)	bēbē yīllē d'wīnē (<i>that</i>) dīdēž (<i>house</i>) ē' mīskēn (<i>small</i>)	bēwā yīsūn (<i>Ar.</i>) tē'ōert (<i>house</i>) tē'm'škūnt (<i>small</i>) wē'dān (<i>that</i>)	bēbē i'ltās (<i>dweller</i>) iit'dērt (<i>house</i>) dēnnīskēnt	bēbē ižž'mmār (<i>inhabits, Ar.</i>) gllīhūs (<i>in house, Ar.</i>) emā'z-zen (<i>small</i>)	ōē'ddā yāsēkkēn dīhēddēto (<i>house</i>) yē'n (<i>small</i>)
185.—Take those pounds from him	awi sas (<i>from him</i>) tīnālīn (<i>plaster, Ar.</i>) ū (<i>those</i>)	ēy sis (<i>take from him</i>) tībīnū yīnī (<i>those</i>)	ā'yed mīnhī isē'mēn	ē'w'wī (<i>take away</i>) ūrā'yēn (<i>gold</i>) sā'yīs (<i>from him</i>)	ā'y (<i>take</i>) ellhēd (<i>? Ital. lira ?</i>) dīn (<i>those</i>) sē'yērs (<i>from; with him</i>)	ā'w'wī (<i>take away</i>) hīm) ēllīn' dē'ō i
186.—Give this pound to him	ekās (<i>give him</i>) ūrāy (<i>gold</i>) wāzey (<i>this</i>)	fkes (<i>give him</i>) līrā (<i>? Ital.</i>) yī (<i>this</i>)	ū'w'wūt iḡg'ūēn dāqgānt sē'-zērt (<i>with ropes</i>)	ū'w'wūt sblī ā'qgā'nt sdē'zrē (<i>with rope</i>)	ū'w'wūt sblī ā'qgā'nt sdē'zrē (<i>with rope</i>)	ūθθ (<i>him</i>) sūā-sūā ā'qūō sī sā'yēn
187.—Beat him well, and bind him with ropes	ewet hulan ad aqgent (<i>bind him</i>) sīxemal (<i>with ropes</i>)	ē'w'wīd ē'mīn sē'nū	ē'gēd ē'mēn iḡ'wēnū (<i>from the well</i>)	ē'rhbēi (<i>him</i>) wē'žīd (<i>much</i>) (<i>that one</i>) dī fē're'χ (<i>behind thee</i>)	ē'g'wēd ē'mēn sīḡ'wēnū	ē'w'wīd emēn sīlbr (<i>Ar.</i>)
188.—Draw water from the well	ērkeb emēn sēnū (<i>from the well</i>)	ūḡgūr zdētī	ūrāh zdē'sdī	ē'y'w'ī'r zdēnt	āmāq ē'zazē'θū	rūh (<i>or</i> iḡgūr) zdēō
189.—Walk before me . .	siel edī	tā'wā' n (<i>of</i>) mā'mnū (<i>whom</i>)	mēmīs in mā'mnūn wīddīn (<i>that one</i>) dī fē're'χ (<i>behind thee</i>)	mēmīs mwīlī (<i>of whom</i>) wū'hē (<i>that</i>) dī fē're'χ	ēmīs s'ēn wīn (<i>whom</i>) yūsē'd (<i>comes</i>) dēfēnk	mīs emmēn (<i>Ar. edī'yē'sēn .com. (behind, Ar.)</i> h
190.—Whose boy comes behind you ?	mē sas (<i>who from him</i>) kai (<i>thou</i>) izemnen (<i>haating bought</i>) awa ? (<i>that</i>)	ēf (<i>on</i>) mā'mnū tsy'yd (<i>about thou buy</i>) ēnēyū (<i>that</i>)	ūrāh zdē'sdī	ē'y'w'ī'r zdēnt	āmāq ē'zazē'θū	rūh (<i>or</i> iḡgūr) zdēō
191.—From whom did you buy that ?	mē sas (<i>who from him</i>) kai (<i>thou</i>) izemnen (<i>haating bought</i>) awa ? (<i>that</i>)	ēf (<i>on</i>) mā'mnū tsy'yd (<i>about thou buy</i>) ēnēyū (<i>that</i>)	ūrāh zdē'sdī	ē'y'w'ī'r zdēnt	āmāq ē'zazē'θū	rūh (<i>or</i> iḡgūr) zdēō
192.—From a shopkeeper of the village	zenhēy' (<i>I bought it</i>) s amez-zenhī (<i>shop-keeper</i>) ēn amez-day (<i>village</i>)	sy'yt (<i>I bought it</i>) sāžātā'r (<i>grace, Ar.</i>) sī (<i>from</i>) tē-mū'rā (<i>town</i>)	s mā'mnūn tsy'yd wēddīn . .	s wīlī tsy'yd wūn ?	sy'yd sūžātā'r (<i>Ar.</i>) mēmīs (<i>a son</i>) mā'yīllīmt (<i>of the village</i>)	sy'yd sūžātā'r mēmīs ēn tēm-mūt (<i>a son of the town</i>)
193.—Beat !	ewet or edeg	ū'w'wūt	ū'w'wūt	ū'w'wūt	ū'w'wūt	ū'w'wūt
194.—To beat (<i>no Infm. exists</i>)	by fut. yūwūt, ē'c.	by future	by future or past	by future or past	by future or past	by future
195.—Beating	yuwaten, fem. tuwaten . . .	—	—	—	—	—
196.—Having beaten	yuweten, fem. tuweten . . .	ū'wūty'ā	sē wūlā'y	nīs hē'bdā (<i>for</i> hē'bdāy) . .	nīs ē'šē'θā (<i>for</i> ē'šē'θay) . .	nīs ē'šē'θay
197.—I beat	wūtey	tū'wūtīd	sē tū'wēd	sīk tīhē'bdē	tīk tīhē'bdē	tīk tīhē'bdē
198.—Thou beatest.	yūwut, m. and f.	yū'wūt, fem. tū'wūt	sē tū'wēd	nīs yēbēθ, fem. tehet . . .	nīs yēbēθ, fem. tehet . . .	nīs yēbēθ, fem. tehet
199.—He beats	yūwut or iwut, fem. tuwūt .	nū'wūt	sē nū'wūt	nūšīn nēhē'bdē	nūšīn nēhē'bdē	nūšīn nēhē'bdē
200.—We beat	nūwut	tū'wūtēm, fem. tuwūtēmēt .	sē tū'wēlēm	kinīm nēhē'bdēēm, fem. . . .	kinīm nēhē'bdēēm, fem. . . .	kinīm nēhē'bdēēm
201.—You beat	tuwutem, fem. tuwūtēmēt .	tū'wūtēm, fem. tū'wūt'tēnēt .	sē tū'wēlēm	nīfīm hē'bdēēm, fem.	nīfīm hē'bdēēm, fem.	nīfīm hē'bdēēm
202.—They beat	wūten, fem. wutenet. . . .	ū'w'wātēd	sē tū'wēlēm	nīs gāz, hē'bdēdā	nīs gāz, hē'bdēdā	nīs gāz, hē'bdēdā
203.—I am beating	wūtey (?)	kenē ū'w'wātēd	—	nīs kē'nā hē'bdēdā	nīs kē'nā hē'bdēdā	nīs kē'nā hē'bdēdā
204.—I was beating	kelad wūtey	—	—	—	—	—
205.—I had beaten	kelad wūtey	—	—	—	—	—
206.—I may beat	wūtey	—	—	—	—	—
207.—I shall beat	ed wūtey	ē'd ū'w'wēā	—	—	—	—
208.—I should beat	wūtey	nīs ēmmū'wēā (<i>for</i>)	—	—	—	—
209.—I am beaten	tūwēy	nīs kē'nē ēmmū'wēā (<i>for</i>)	—	—	—	—
210.—I was beaten	tūwēy	nīs kē'nē ēmmū'wēā (<i>for</i>)	—	—	—	—
211.—I shall be beaten . .	ed tuwēg	nīs ēdū'īā ē'mmū'wēā (<i>for</i>)	—	—	—	—

SPECIMEN PARADIGMS OF VERBS IN THE JIBALI DIALECT.

PAST.			PRESENT.		FUTURE.		IMPERATIVE.
			<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Negative.</i>	<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Negative.</i>	
<i>Strike.</i>	<i>Plural</i>	<i>1st</i> <i>2nd</i> <i>3rd m.</i> <i>3rd f.</i>	<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Negative.</i>	<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Negative.</i>	ʔhbed neg. le tēhbedē mʃ ʔhbedēt neg. le tēhbedē mʃ
	<i>Singular</i>	<i>1st</i> <i>2nd m.</i> <i>3rd f.</i>	<i>Same as</i>	<i>Same as</i>	<i>Same as</i>	<i>Same as</i>	
<i>Drink.</i>	<i>Plural</i>	<i>1st</i> <i>2nd</i> <i>3rd m.</i> <i>3rd f.</i>	<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Negative.</i>	<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Negative.</i>	ʔhbed neg. le tēwē dʃ neg. le tēwē mʃ
	<i>Singular</i>	<i>1st</i> <i>2nd m.</i> <i>3rd f.</i>	<i>Same as</i>	<i>Same as</i>	<i>Same as</i>	<i>Same as</i>	
<i>Return.</i>	<i>Plural</i>	<i>1st</i> <i>2nd</i> <i>3rd m.</i> <i>3rd f.</i>	<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Negative.</i>	<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Negative.</i>	ʔhbed neg. le tēwē dʃ neg. le tēwē mʃ
	<i>Singular</i>	<i>1st</i> <i>2nd m.</i> <i>3rd f.</i>	<i>Same as</i>	<i>Same as</i>	<i>Same as</i>	<i>Same as</i>	

ENGLISH.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.
	TWARIK.	TRIOLI.	JERBI.	JIBALI (Duirat).	JIBALI (Tamezzet).	SHAWI ('An
212.—I go	egley	niš éd üggü'rä (<i>for üggü'rä</i>)	—	niš sēsqa'ddä (<i>or</i> sēdyürä = <i>I wa'dä</i>)	niš üggü'rä	niš hē'öggü'räy
213.—Thou goest	teglēd	ē'tüggü'rēt	—	niš sēsqa'ddēt <i>or</i> sē'iyü'rēt	hēggü'rēt	hētüggü'rēt
214.—He goes	yeglēl, fem. tegel	yüggu'r, fem. üggü'r	—	nité yisqād <i>or</i> sē'iyü'r	yüggu'r	hētüggü'r
215.—I went	egley	üggu'rá (<i>for üggü'rä</i>)	rāhly	niš sqā'ddä <i>or</i> ē'iyü'rä	emri qqā	üggü'räy
216.—Thou wentest	teglēd	tüggu'nēt	tēra hēd	niš sqā'ddēt <i>or</i> tē'iyü'rēd	ēmraq qqēb	hüggü'rē
217.—He went	yeglēl, fem. tegel	yüggu'r, fem. üggü'r	irāh	nité yisqād <i>or</i> yē'iyür	yümrāq	yügü'r
218.—Go	egel	üggu'r (<i>used of going far</i>) ēsqād (<i>not far</i>)	—	ēsqād	emāq	ügü'r
219.—Going	yegalen, fem. tegalen	<i>by future tense</i>	—	šā'ü sqā'ddä	tē'jēmē'rqa (<i>here am I going</i>).	ēθ hēdyü'ggü'r (<i>he</i>
220.—Gone	yegelen, fem. tegelen	<i>by past tense</i>	—	sē'iyü'r	—	yügü'r
221.—What is your name?	mē isim ennek?	ismēk?	ismix?	ismik?	ismik?	wis mēmēk?
222.—How old is this horse?	mē n eket iweyten (<i>years</i>) n ais wa (<i>this</i>)?	qā'ddēt's (Ar.) del jā mētēmēs (Ar.) ēzzā düri (<i>this horse</i>)	—	yisū minn'it isyü'r (<i>has gone</i>) lisse'n'n (<i>years, Ar.</i>)	ēlhāsā'n (Ar.) ēwēhé (<i>this</i>) minnik (<i>how much</i>)	kēm (Ar.) öjjā
223.—How far is it from here to —?	mē n eket n iheḡan (<i>neghis</i>) gar (<i>between</i>) dirēy (<i>here</i>) d —?	qā'ddēt's n üsse'nēt (<i>of days</i>) s'yē'h š'n —?	—	mū'ny't issyār 1 —? <i>or</i> qā'd-dēt's šā'ā'wā'dād 1 —? (<i>will thou arrive at —?</i>)	minnikθ in yüm (<i>day, Ar.</i>) ēssyē'h (<i>journey, Ar.</i>) 1 —?	kēm tikli siyā yēr
224.—How many sons are there in your father's house?	mē n eket n arawen ellan dēy tayahamī n abba ennuen?	qā'ddēt's n büšlēn didēā (<i>in the house</i>) n bēbenwēn?	qā'ddēt's (Ar.) yārrēs (<i>has he</i>) i'fēā'yēn (<i>children</i>) gū'ā'ōē'r n bē'wix	mū'ny't n dētē'n (<i>children</i>) ā'yās (<i>has he</i>) i tidē'rī n bē'bīk?	g (<i>in</i>) ēlhāš (<i>the house, Ar.</i>) ēn bēbēk minnik d ēn dētē'n?	kēm n iddētē'rī y'ān dē'rθ n ddēdē'k

NOTES ON THE GRĒ

- THE ARTICLE.**—Neither article exists in any of the Berber dialects. With Arabic loan-words the Arabic article is generally taken too, and the whole used as one word, irrespective of the Arabic usage.
- SUBSTANTIVES.**—There are two genders, masculine and feminine. As a rule, nouns beginning with a vowel are masculine. All feminine nouns begin with t, and nearly always end with the same, t. The feminine is formed from the masculine, by placing t before and after. Two numbers, singular and plural. The masculine plural is formed by placing i before the word (or by changing the vowel, if it begins with one, into i), and ēn *or* in at the end: e.g. ēfinēs, *an ox*, pl. ifinēsīn; ālbām, *a camel*, pl. ilbāmīn. The feminine plural is generally formed by adding t before the masculine plural if it exists. Many variations of the plural terminations exist, both in masculine and feminine. There are no cases. Declension is performed by using prepositions before the word (*see* PREPOSITIONS.)
- ADJECTIVES.**—No special form of adjective exists. In most cases a qualificative verb is used, either directly or in a participial form, made by adding n at the end of the 3rd person. Such adjectives as do exist, are generally preceded by “movable d.” There are no degrees of comparison.
- ADVERBS.**—*Here* = dēhē; *there* = dīn; *where?* = mē'nī; *whence?* = smēnī; *whither?* = līmēnī; *now* = tūrt; *then* = tā'ūdm; *when (rel.)* = si *or* sid; *when?* = līmni; *how?* = mē'mēk; *thus* = ā'mmū; *how much?* = minny't (cf. Twarik, me n eket = *what of all?*); *why?* = mē'yer; *because* = jālēš (Ar.).
- PREPOSITIONS.**—*Of* = n *or* m *or* ēn; *to* = i; *from* = s *or* sēg; *by*, *with (instr.)* = s; *with* = id; *at*, *with* (Ar. *ja*, Lat. *apud*, Fr. *chez*) = yēt; *in* = g; *above* = l'innē; *upon*, *on top of* = dīnyē. N.B.—When substantives beginning with a vowel, are accompanied by a preposition, the vowel is changed, in the singular into ū, in the plural into wī, thus: *a man* = ēyēz; *of a man* = n- *or* m-ūyēz; *of men* = n whryēzm.
- VERBS.**—The verbs seem to be “Forms.” (In his *Gr*

[illegible]

THE GRAMMAR OF THE JIBALI DIALECT.

—The nominative personal pronouns are separate words. The objective and possessive and those used with prepositions) are affixed, as in the Semitic

—*niš* or *nšādn* (emphatic) ; *thou*, *sik* or *sikdn* (masc.), *šēm* or *šēndin* (fem.) ; *šē*, *šē* ; *šē*, *nittē* ; *we*, *nšān* ; *you* (m. and f.) *kīm* ; *they* (m. and f.) *nīrīm*. "in" in 1st and 2nd sing. is the adverb "there," and serves to emphasize

of these affixes, *see* *VEARS* below). “*I alone*” = *imēnyu* = “*thou alone*” = “*he alone*” = *imēnts*.

iden, idem; with him, her, its, idēs. With prepositions, with me, idī; with us, idānē; with you, idwēn; with

[illegible]

we. *Interrogative*: *Who?* = *with or dwell*. *Reciprocal*, "one another" is this and that," or by Arabic *baḡ*; *ḡnūm* *baḡ*.

seem to be constructed entirely on the Semic plan. There are traces of the same in his *Grammaire Tamacheq* or *Twarik Grammar*, Mr. Hanoteau gives ten

Forms, "Transitive," "Passive," "Neuter," "Reciprocal," "Transition to a state" (&c., &c.) But there are no Moods, and only three Tenses, Past, Present, and Future. There are three persons, two genders, and two numbers. The Imperative is the simple root. There is no Infinitive, and only a rudimentary participle with no sense of time. The future is formed by placing *ẽ*, or *sẽ* (in the 1st pers. sing. and the 3rd pers. plur. *sẽd*) or *ẽd* (which before *n* becomes *ẽn*, and before *t* becomes *ẽt*) before the root. The negative is formed by placing *wũ* or *wĩ* before the verb, and *ẽ* after it. Both the future and the negative formations have the peculiar property of attracting *gĩ* = *ẽĩsẽd*; *thou wilt give me* = *ẽĩsẽd*; *thou wilt give him* = *ẽĩsẽd*; *I want to sell it* = *ĩ ẽĩsẽd* *ĩ* = *ĩ ẽĩsẽd* *ĩ* = *wũ ẽĩsẽnã ỹĩ*; *I do not want to sell it* = *wũ ỹĩsẽ ỹĩ ẽ' ẽĩsẽ nã*; *I will tell* = *sẽd imã*; *I will not tell it to him* = *wẽĩmẽã ỹĩ*.

The guttural termination (...ǣȝ, ...iȝ) of the 1st pers. sing. (see paradigms) is dropped when the verb is not followed by an affix, but with the affixed pronouns, the negative, or interrogative, terminations, &c., it reappears; thus, *I sold* = *zēnǣ*; *I sold it* = *zēnǣȝt*; *I did not sell* = *witēčēnǣȝȝ*. With the negative formation, a change occurs in the vowels of the verb, *it* = *witēčēnǣȝȝ*. With the negative formation, a change occurs in the vowels of the verb, a long *i* being generally placed between the second and third radicals, thus, *ěsǣnē*, *I know*, becomes *wit̃sineȝȝ*; *hebbē*, *I stow*, becomes *wit̃hebbideȝȝ*; *āȝsā*, *I love*, becomes *wit̃āȝēȝȝ*, &c. The latter illustrates a common euphonic interchange between *ȝ* and *X*.

Some expressions such as “no more,” “not yet,” are rendered by negative verbs, thus, “he will do it *no more*,” he will *not* eat it *again*” = *wülhig, zäti* ätyrj; “I have *not yet* eaten” = *ästyry wüldst jäs*; “We will *not* eat yet” = *wülhüst wü lénst* ‘is.

Such neuter verbs as “I am hungry,” “I am thirsty,” “I am tired,” &c., are expressed directly, thus, *i hunger* = mš' ešl'at' (negative, mš' w'd' l'huš'ā' &c.) *i thirst* = mš' ešl'ā' (negative, mš' w'd' l'huš'ā' &c.) *i am tired* = mš' i'sq'ā', šik' tāy'ā', &c. (from Ar.). But *i am cold* = y'i'sq'ā' y'i'd' *u' chilis me*, (future) ē'd' y'i' ešq'ā'ā; &c. and, ē'd' y'ik' ešq'ā'ā, &c.

XII.		XIII.	
ius.		RIFE	
i	nış edûñurâx or é'êcniñ dîžãrãγ, or uggurâx. γã ðuñurêð or êtêniñ ôžẽγãð. yîggûr or êymûñ dîžẽγ. riñ hãγ or û'γurãγ or uñûrãγ. ðerã hãð or ðî'γurêð, or dîžûñ rêð. yûñûr (yû'γûr, yûñûr), or yûrã'h. ûžûr (û'γûr) é'îãh or mûñ dîžãγ (is used to women).		
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—	<p>) <i>nanz</i>) i'sûgwê'sên cé' úyis êt (<i>this</i>) γayid ? rwã êñlê'n (<i>are</i> <i>in</i>) gimmi (<i>the</i> ðek ? </p>	<p> mè ismî nîx. šhê'ñi (? <i>for</i> -Ar. لى) yisê (<i>this</i>) ðî'î'amâr (Ar.) i'nis. šhê'ñi (<i>how much</i>) im (<i>of</i>) û'bã- rîð (<i>road</i>) zî'ssã (<i>from here</i>) γã (iô) ——— ? šhê'ñi ñlên (<i>are there</i>) êñ (<i>of</i>) ðã'rwã (<i>sons</i>) ði (<i>in</i>) ðêddêrê m (<i>of</i>) bêðêš (<i>thy father</i>). </p>	